



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

physician, house owner, or householder who shall fail to perform the above-mentioned duty at the time and in the manner above provided shall be liable to a penalty of \$50 for each such failure.

2. Section 2 of the act of which this act is amendatory be, and the same hereby is, amended so that it shall read as follows:

2. The facts contained in every report filed pursuant to the provisions of the first section of this act shall be entered by the officer to whom the same shall be delivered in a book kept exclusively for that purpose, which book shall be subject to the inspection of the local board of health and its proper officers and to the State board of health and its officers only; the officer to whom such report shall be delivered, and whose duty it is to make record of the same, as in this section above set forth, shall also, at least once in each week, and daily when required by the State board of health, transmit the facts stated therein by mail to the secretary of the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey, at Trenton, and shall upon request by the said State board of health or any of its officers give full information concerning the measures which are employed by the local board of health to prevent the spread of the diseases in such reports mentioned, which facts and information shall be conveyed to the secretary of the said State board of health in writing; any officer whose duty it is to make any report to said State board of health or the secretary thereof, as in this section above provided, and who fails to perform such duty at the time and in the manner above provided, shall be liable to a penalty of \$50 for each and every such failure of duty. Proof that the secretary of said State board of health has not received the report of such facts or such information from any such officer shall be prima facie evidence that such facts and information have not been transmitted to said secretary by such officer. Every officer whose duty it is to receive the reports mentioned in section 1 of this act shall, during the month of October in each year, upon presentation of a certificate signed by the secretary of the State board of health stating the whole number of such cases reported as aforesaid from each municipality or township by such officer to the State board of health during the preceding year, be entitled to receive from the proper disbursing officer of the township, city, borough, town, or other local municipal government within the limits of which the sickness so reported occurred, the sum of 10 cents for each case reported, as aforesaid, to the secretary of the State board of health: *Provided, however,* That such officer shall not be entitled to any payment for or on account of any such case unless report of such case was received by the secretary of the said State board of health within 10 days after the date such said case was reported to the officer transmitting the same, and no such case shall be included in such certificate unless so received. Such certificates shall be sent to the officers above mentioned during the month of October of each year.

3. This act shall take effect immediately.

**Communicable diseases—Reports of cases on dairy premises. (Act, Chap. 380, July 6, 1911.)**

1. Every physician who shall attend any person sick with typhoid fever, dysentery, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or tuberculosis, on any dairy premises where milk is produced for sale or distribution, shall report to the Secretary of the State board of health within 12 hours after he first ascertained that any such person is sick with any of said diseases, which report shall be in writing, and shall state the nature of the disease, the name of the person who is ill with said disease, and the location of the place where such person is ill as aforesaid, and the name of the owner or manager of said dairy premises if the same can be ascertained.

2. Every physician who shall attend any person sick with any of the diseases mentioned in section 1, who shall have knowledge of the fact that any member of the family of such person ill as aforesaid, or any person living in the same family is employed on any dairy premises where milk is produced for sale or distribution, shall report to

the secretary of the State board of health in writing, within 12 hours after he first ascertained that any such person is sick as aforesaid, or within 12 hours after gaining the information above mentioned as aforesaid, which report shall state the name of the person who is ill with said disease, the nature of the disease, and the location of the place where such person is sick as aforesaid, and shall further specify the name of the member of the family of such person or of the person living in the same family as the person ill as aforesaid, who is employed on dairy premises as aforesaid, and the name of the owner or manager thereof if the same can be ascertained, and the location of the dairy premises where said person is employed.

3. Every person who shall fail to make the report provided for by sections 1 and 2 of this act in the manner and within the time therein mentioned shall, for every such failure, forfeit the sum of \$50, to be recovered in the manner provided for the recovery of penalties in the act to which this act is a supplement.

### **MARYLAND.**

#### **Use of night soil for fertilizing growing vegetables. (Gen. Order No. 61, Reg. St. Bd. of H., July 2, 1912.)**

First. The use of night soil for growing vegetables will be allowed when the night soil is mixed with at least an equal volume of lime, earth, or other inert material, and covered with at least 2 inches of earth.

Second. The sprinkling of growing vegetables with night soil or the bringing of such vegetables directly into contact with night soil in any other manner is forbidden.

Third. Vegetables grown in violation of these regulations are hereby declared diseased, unsound, and unwholesome, and all such vegetables and crops will be condemned and destroyed by an inspector of the State board of health, in accordance with the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, and whosoever shall sell such vegetables or crops in violation of the orders and regulations of the board, or who shall, in any other manner, violate any of the provisions of these regulations, shall be subject to the penalties provided by said laws.

#### **Tuberculosis—Care of sputum. (Gen. Order No. 64, Reg. St. Bd. of H., Sept. 5, 1912.)**

First. It shall be the duty of any person suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis, whose case has been duly registered in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 412 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1904, to carry out and comply with such instructions as regards the disposal of his or her sputum and for otherwise providing for the safety of those about him or her, as may be given by his or her attending physician, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 399 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1904.

Second. In case any person suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis shall be physically unable to comply with the instructions of his or her attending physician or shall be an infant or non compos mentis or otherwise unable to carry out the instructions of his or her physician as provided by Chapter 399 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1904, it shall be the duty of the nurse, attendant or householder, as the case may be, to see that such instructions are fully complied with.

#### **Common drinking cups—Use of. (Reg. St. Bd. of H., Aug. 1, 1912.)**

SECTION 1. The term "common drinking cup" shall be construed to mean any glass, cup, dipper, or other vessel, receptacle, or container, exposed on railroad trains or boats, or in other public places within this State, for the drinking of water or other fluids, in such a manner as to allow such receptacles or containers to be used consecutively without previous washing, cleansing, or disinfection.